The Washington Times.

MONDAY OCTOBER 21, 1901 Publication Office.

THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY 86.00

MORNING AND SUNDAY..... EVENING AND SUNDAY 4.00 BUNDAY ONLY. Monthly by Carrier: ORNING, EVENING, AND SUNFAT Plity cents MORNING AND SUNDAY Thirty-five cents EVENING AND SUNDAY Thirty-five cents THE TIMES COMPANY,

WASSINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement	
The circulation of The Times for the ended October 19, 1941, was as follows: Sunday, October 19. Monday, October 14. Tuesday, October 15. Weinesday, October 15. Thursday, October 15. Starday, October 15. Saturday, October 19.	20.37 28,86 30,87 30,48 30,13 30,04 20,68

Dufly average (Sunday, 29,372, (accepted),, 29,39

Our Philippine Policy.

It is reported that the War Department intends immediately to despatch re-enforcements to the Philippines. It goes without saying that this action will command general approval. American sovereignty has been established there, and it must be sustained by whatever military force is necessary. If General Chaffee has not enough men more should be sent to him at once On this point there is no room for argument. At the same time, it is unde-niable that the policy which has created this necessity is fairly open to serious criticism.

There can be no question as to the validity of our title to the Philippines. By every recognized rule of international law bearing upon the subject, the American claim of sovereignty is with out a flaw. Such being the case the Government was justified in using all the force necessary fully to establish its authority. From the first, the peo- mere assumption on his part. He enumple of the United States have been led to believe that this was being done, In fact, they have been assured repeatedly that it had been done, that armed resistance had been completely crushed of these things were wrong. Any perout, that peaceful conditions had been restored, and that the natives were con- only way to prove that a certain protented and even loyal. The frequent posed governmental policy is wrong is renewal of hostilities after these reseate reports had the effect of making the statements relative to the military situation in the islands. When, however, Aguinaldo was captured, and shortly doubt began to give way, and the be-Hef became general that the war actu-

inauguration of the so-called "civil sorts of policies. Very shortly, however,

In view of all these things, it is im- days, possible to resist the conclusion that | The greatest mistake in the Wilson mands of propriety. But it is incon-

ment has been calculated to create a the shores of America. For Mr. Forfeeling of contentment and loyalty in laker to say that we had prosperity the Fliipino's mind. How can he be under Harrison, lost it under Cleveland expected to turn with love and rever- and regained it under McKinley, is means nothing to him but subjection in the absence of a clear and definite to an allen people, of whem he can statement of how the policies of the never be an integral part? Clearly, in two parties operated to create such condealing with those people true states- ditions. The whole commercial world manship required that every just cause underwent changes of a similar characfor complaint should be removed. The ter during the twelve years to which military force of the Republic should Mr. Foraker refers. have been adequate for every need, but Nor does the circumstance that the at the same time the necessity for such | Democratic party has abandoned some force should have been reduced to a min- of its former demands prove that those imum by assuring the Filipinos that demands were wrong. They had referthey should be treated as American ence to conditions existing at the time, citizens in all respects, and with every and as conditions have changed, policies safeguard of the Federal Constitution | have changed also, thrown around them.

Organized Charity,

The annual reports of the Citizens' Relief Association and the Associated suffering American public has been af-Charities afford some interesting in- flicted of late appears to be decreasing. formation on the chief needs of the poor II is not yet known what will take the matter was tried. This was not unex in this city and the way in which relief has been given. It has been the ob- have at least the consolation of knowject of the workers to aid the poor to lng that whatever it is it cannot be support themselves so far as possible. much worse, In pursuance of this plan, stamp savings books have been issued, and in in a pleasing manner, and so could some other cares applicants have been lent novelists who came after him. The money without interest, which they practice of making readable stories out

This matter of money to tide over extraordinary emergencies is one of the that the reader cannot distinguish the most serious problems for the poor and | truth from a lie. This art is, if not the charitable allice. When a man has obsolete, at least obsolescent, since a family to support out of small wakes It is easy to see that every cent of the of the past and libeled personages have income may be used for things which been privileged to contradict their seem absolutely necessary. The family must have shelter, food, clothing and their heads sliced off. But the faculty fuel, and it often seems impossible to of lying is too interesting and useful mave anything without continually de- to the human race to be allowed to fall priving all members of the family of into disuse. Debarred from writing his-

At such times the very poor are most likely to become discouraged, especially if the disturbing cause is lliness. It is not comforting to realize that, while struggling back to health, one mussave enough to pay the doctor's bill crears of rent, and other expenses in curred during Illness out of wage which have never afforded any surplus after things needful for comfort were bought. If there is a small sum in the savings bank, accumulated during days of comparative prosperity, as a matte of pride, or if the money for current expenses during the hard times has been orrowed from some one who can afford to walt, it goes for toward solv-

ing the problem. Another matter in which organized apply for aid to some rich person do gate their stories and see that what they say is false. The present system, however, provides an agent in each district of the town, who makes a business of investigating cases of alleged destitution, giving aid where it is neces sary, and warning the generous against the professional mendicant whose story

oves a cunningly devised falsehood It is obvious that if all fraudulent cases are absolutely cut off from receiving help through organized charity There will also be many more contributions from well-to-do people who now refuse to give because they are not sure that the money will be well used.

Mr. Foraker on the Stump.

Senator Feraker's address at Delaware, Ohlo, can scarcely be called in fairness the effort of a statesman. In truth, it was simply a stump speech. To his own satisfaction, presumably, the Senator demonstrated that for three decades, at least, the Democratic party has been wrong in everything, and the Republican party right in everything. The "demonstration," however, is a crates many things which the Demo cratic party has advocated and subsequently dropped, from which he draws the very illogical conclusion that all son of broad intelligence knows that the to try it, and observe how it works.

The truth is that with the single exception of the Wilson tariff there has not been a distinctive Democratic measured every variation of the language they Robert Mitchell, who was behind the people very distrustful of all official ception of the Wilson tariff there has called Americanisms, assuming that books since the close of the civil war. than pure English. But some recent afterward the army of occupation was Our national policy has been essentially novels of modern English society lead considerably reduced, the feeling of Republican, and the fact that the count the American reader to wonder whether This belief was strengthened by the Countries live and thrive under all and Norman nobility.

The fact that Governor Taft is a duties than either the McKinley or of musicipal elections, and some from Government, and the civil administra-tion of the Philippines is directly and swerable to this Department. More—every intelligent Democrat knows that over, the Taft government had scarce- with all our industries adjusted to a Briton, are picturesque, there are been officially proclaimed when it was found necessary to return several provinces to the exclusive control of the military commander. It was announced that conditions in Southern Luxon and characteristics of the exclusive control of the military commander. It was announced that conditions in Southern Luxon and move in the direction of free trade as a phrase which, so far as the non-kinglesh was the non-kinglesh mind can see, are merely stupid and supplementary stup ly been officially proclaimed when it high tariff policy, it would be impose- others which, so far as the non-English elsewhere were so disturbed as to make rapidly as business conditions will per- has appeared in the last two yearscivil administration impracticable. This mit-no faster. The Wilson law may "awfully decent." The clubman says was a disappointment, and once more not have been free from defects in of his friend's conduct in saving a com-was public faith in the serenity of some of its densits, but it was far more rade under treat the risk of his life, or was a disappointment, and once more was public faith in the serenity of Pallippine affairs badly shaken. Then

southerly point of Luzon. Had the trouble in Samar been merely a sudden and unexpected outbreak, the American people would have been inclined to regard it as one of the unavoidable included between the connected with the establishment of a new sovereignty in that quarter. But no sooner did the news of the distance to the American after to the American troops reach us than the War Department gave out. Had the To claim that the Wilson law was the teresting if Air, Andrew Lang, or some for hous hold expenses, and appropriates important. Said a prominent railroad a statement showing that there never man blussif so declared, and asserted much of a compliment, because it would. There are 500 convents in Russia and had been peace in that island, and that upon the floor of the Senate that the imply that her dress was usually the over a common fighting had been almost continuous repeal of the purchase clause of that reverse, and ordinary people do not to the consideration of the purchase clause of that reverse, and ordinary people do not to the consideration of the purchase clause of that reverse, and ordinary people do not to the purchase clause of the purchase claus law would restore prosperity in ten care to have it insinuated that their ap-

The Historical Novel.

It is interesting to note that the flood of historical novels with which the longplace of this form of fiction, but we

Scott could blend fact with romance of history has nearly superseded the much older art of writing history so court historians have become a thing slanderers without danger of having

that universal education which has al lowed everybody a chance to delve inte the records of by-gone days. It would appear, from some specimens of the historical fiction of the last two or three years, that chronicles, like old wine, are apt to affect the brain disastrously. The theory that old wine shall not be put into new bottles applies to the stuffing of modern American brains with the ontents of musty and tradition-laden European libraries. It is, breadly speaking, impossible for the average high school graduate to know how a cavaller or a priest of the time of Thothmes II conducted himself, and be

ought not to try to tell other people. The difficulty of such a case of thought-transference is increased when charity has been especially useful is in in addition to his ignorance of history preventing fraud. Many of those who and poverty of imagination, the novelist does not know how to use his own so in the comfortable security that the philanthropist has not time to investi- works of detion reem to have left off splitting kindling wood in order to take up the work of splitting infinitives, and they should have been taught in their school days that while subdivision of woodpiles is laudable, the divorce of two words meant to stay together is not. In the old days the student of Oxford or Cambridge was required to write, speak, and possibly to think in Latin, and considering the difficulties which the Anglo-Saxon mind encoun ters in learning to use a tongue so allen or private aid there will be just so to all the forms of English grammar, much more money for the deserving. It is perhaps not strange that the exigencies of the case caused a sort of patois to grow up, known to the vulgar as hog Latin. The author of the Middie Ages, tolling over his chronicles which were written and copied all by and, might have been excused for hog Latin if he ever used it, but there is no excuse for hog English on the part of ovelist. It is his mother tongue,

> attempting anything as ambitious as a book. These faults are to a certain extent avoided or pulliated when the story written deals with modern life and ev eryday things. Every honest, carnest attempt to record life as it is may be of value to the historian of the future. Fur the attempt of a half-educated remance writer to depict life in France in the day of Louis XIV or America unuer King George is absolutely value-

and he should learn to use it before

English Dialect.

There was a time when London critics were fond of discussing what they ure placed upon the Federal statute themselves spoke was samething other try has grown and prospered under it the inuguage of our forefathers is really does not prove that the policy has been any more debased in this country than the best that could have been pursued. among the titled descendants of Saxon

It may be said in extenuation of some Mr. Foraker is manifestly unfair in American slang that it is witty, or at It appeared that this government was his intimation that the Wilson tariff least picturesque, especially when its more civil in name than in anything was a free trade measure. It was noth- history is known. Some of it comes else. It was to all intents and purposes ling of the kind, and he certainly must from the breezy talk of the Western the creature of the War Department, knowit It, of course, provided for lower plains, and some from the burly burly civilian signifies nothing. So is Secre- the Dingley tariff, but with those two the old home farms, where quaint extary Boot. Nevertheless, he is at the exceptions, it was one of the most pressions originate as new varieties of ad of the military department of the strongly protective laws we have ever apples appear, through the wit or he

parel is not always equal to the de-

glad that you were coming," or "You really are tooking frightfully well this evening." It may be argued that the use of "awfully sweet," of which Amerence to the American mag when it mere catch-phrasing. It proves nothing lean girls have so often been accused, is no better than the examples here quoted, but that is not the point. English purists have assumed to be our critics and superfors, and the ru queque argument does not come suitably from a critic. Moreover the solecism in our case was confined mainly to young ladies, especially girls in their teens; the London novelist represents his members of Parliament as talking of can awfully decent fellow." It is time to Investigate this thing. Do members of Parliament talk in that way, or do their

countrymen slander them? The action of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania in nominating Mr. Coray for State Treasurer in Heu of Mr. Palm, who resigned, has been declared invalid by the court in which the pected. The intimations are that Mr. Co ray will be renominated in such manne as to meet the legal objections raised. In any event the reform elements of Pennsylvania need not be cast down. At such a time as this, and with such issue at stake, it should signify but little to them whether Mr. Corny or Mr. Palm Is the candidate. The end in view is to de-

The Future South.

(From the Chicago News.) the debris of faction, partisus, and race questions which has littered the field of politics in the South ever since the civil war has been cleared away that section of the country will find a chance to make progress upon issues of genuine import-ance to the nation.

Trouble in Store. (From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

priving all members of the family of something necessary to health or self-respect. Then some sudden emergency, sickness, loss of work, or other unforeseen calamity uses up the small savings which have been laid aside and makes it necessary to ask aid sooner or later.

A part of this development is due to the members of the family and shade and makes it necessary to ask aid sooner or later.

(From the timemati) Enquier.)

If there is to be a row in the Republican party the public will not be kept in long suspense on the matter. Mr. Hanna to keep his temper amothered long. After the election he may feel free to speak his mind, and when he gets started words will be used that are not keep the common in ladies' sewing circles.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

During the debate on the Queen's speech in the Dupch second chamber, the Socialist challenge of the Ministerial statement as to the improvement of the people gave Dr. Keyper, the Dutch Premier, an opportunity to bring forth some interesting facts and figures in support of his numertion. He pointed out that while in 1862 over 12 per cent of the population were below a certain standard in height, in 1896 only 2 per cent fell short of this standard, while inversely in 1965 only Zi per cent exceeded a given average, in 1899 this proportion had increased

o nearly 39 per cent. if the connection between increased showing that savings banks deposits had increased seven-fold in the last sixteer years, and this in spite of the fact that private banks had doubled their capital within the same period. Another sure sign of prosperity among the working classes was the notable decrease in the site of pawotickets, amounting to 30 per cent in the last fen years.

Imports and gaports, he declared, had more than kept pace with the natural expansion of the population, thus denoting an increased purchasing power; while the stem torning has increased 54,000 in the decade. Putting these facts together, there could be no doubt as to the advance in material welfare, and the self-restraint shown by the masses during the flerce rivality of party feeling, spoke well for the moral tone of the butch nation. This tribute is thought to gain in weight from the fact that it was from the lips of an unbending Calvinist, and that the improvement referred to was manifested under a Liberal Government, which, with the exception of four years, has held office uninterruptedly during the periods mentioned. private banks had doubled their capital

In speaking of the preparations for the P. Morton and Paul Louis Archambaut Comte de Talleyrand-Perigord, "Le Figaro" of Paris refers in a compli-mentary way to "M. Morton's sojourn in Paris as the American Minister" and gives a few particulars concerning the marriage settlement. It seems that the Duchess de Talleyrand et Sagan was obliged to ap-peal to the Paris court in order to make over to her son, who married Miss Heten Ner to her son, who married Miss Heten Morton, her town house in the Rue St. Dominique, with its dependencies. The inchess had to apply for authorization to tet in the matter, as her husband, the Prince de Sagan, a paralyzed invalid, is recluded from giving his permission. The furchess had previously been empowered or give her son 200,000 as his marriage certion out of the family estate, which is stimuted by the court at \$2,200,000.

The tenth anniversary of the death of Boulanger has brought out in Paris the usual number of anecdotes about "the scenes in the conspiracy, is instructive. ne day a very republican general called in him, ostensibly about a book in which was interested, but the conversation d burdly begun when he asked what M. Mitchell and his friends meant to do with Bonlanger. To put him at the head of the State, if they could, was the frank reply. Quite absurd, exclaimed the generai; nothing could be done with him. "And why?" M. Mitchell asked. cause I command at the Elysce, the Ministry of the Interior and the Palais Bourboa. All my officers and men are Boulangiets, and if Boulanger entered the Pepinsers Barracks, my headquarters, he would be archaimed." Then he added after a pause, "He would however, find me or the threshold, armed with two revolvers, and I should blow out his brains. "Very good, general, I understand. Au revoir," answered M. Mitchell, who then flew to Boulanger's house, in the flue Dumout d'Orville. "General Sand-So, who commands at the Elysce, is read; to talk to you, he cried. "His support would be decisive, but, unfortunately, he cannot be trusted," Boulanger remarked. "But If he were to be trusted we should not have him with us." M. Mitchell retarted, quite logically. Boulanger, however, would not rise to the occasion, for, as M. Mitchell argues. command at the Elysce, the Min-

erable influence is political affairs. They are under the direction of the Metropolitan of the Church, who corresponds to a The greatest mistake in the Wilson law was in enacting it at a time when law was in enacting it at a time when as the military situation is concerned, a more half over the business world. The isaw garded by the American authorities as equivalent to an ending of the war, and as matter of fact, nothing in the growth of a few months when it would reach acrows policy of the American Government of the shores of America. For Mr. For start the source of the shores of America. For Mr. For start the method of denilision that the method of denilision the clouds of depression hung heavily. The invented is that a dress, or a dinner, or even an act of heroism, can be so detent as to happing awe. If a thing is detect, becoming, fitting, it is not may awy awe sublime, and it is not in any way awe sublime, and it is not in any way awe sublime, and it is not in any way awe sublime, and it is not in any way awe sublime, and it is not in any way awe sublime, and it is not in any way awe sublime, and it is not in any way awe sublime, and it is not in any way awe sublime, and it is not in any way awe with the white clergy are more directly responsible to the Holy Synod, which is a decent as to happing awe. If a thing is detected in the white clergy are more directly responsible to the Holy Synod, which is a detected with the white clergy are more directly responsible to the Holy Synod, which is a detected to the Holy Synod, which is a detected

There appears to have been some shadow of foundation for the alarmist reports in the French Nationalist press of the revolutionary spirit prevailing in the French army, but, as might be supposed, the whole business was enormously raggerated. The "Paris Gaulois" has a ong crticle entitled: "The Army Menactd, ' seeking to prove by certain isolated incidents which occurred among the Reervists at the recent maneuvres, "that integrated, and that, unless semething is done soon, nothing will remain of it." The insidents to which this refers occurred at St. Etienne, Dreux, and Grenoble garrissons, where Reservists from labor centres had been gathered. Some of the men, there appears to be no doubt, sang the "Carmagnole," and other revolutionary songs, while in uniform, but the spirit which thus displayed itself was not general. The official enquiries into the occurrence at Dreux and Grenoble have not yet been concluded, but regarding the affair at St. Etlenne a semi-official role says it has been proved that the stories were gross exaggiration, and that the fantastical reports sent to the press originated from an interested Reservist, who was anxious to attract attention to himself and his theories. integrated, and that, unless something

A correspondent of a London journal writing from Odessa, says that there is a general feeling of insecurity and sus-sicion throughout Southern Russia in conequence of the frequent bank failures that have been occurring in that region. An especially had impression was created by the collapse of the Kharkoff Land Bank, with habilities of very nearly Bank, with liabilities of very nearly 5,00,000 rubles, and no assets to speak of. Manufacturers of goods at a distance have become exceedingly careful in granting credit upon the extensive scale which has prevailed hitherto. Khurkoff buchness concerns in particular have so far lost the reputation they formerly enloyed that Oderka traders have told them opening that if they want goods they must pay for them cash down. Even in the case of firms of the best standing and of hitherto irreproachable repute throughout Southern Passia there is an indisposition to give credit, and the imanufacturers let it be known that dealers who wish their orders to be attended to promptly will do wisely to send the money along with them.

The Same Old Question.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.) The trust problem grows knottler and nottler. What are we going to do about

A CRADLE OF METHODISM.

Dover, Del., Chapel to Celebrate Its Its 121st Anniversary. DOVER, Del. Oct. 30.-Methodists all ever the essentry will watch with inter-st the celebration of the 121st anniversary of Barratt's Chapel, the "cradle of Methodism" in this country, which will be celebrated by a great gathering of Delawareans and others next Suaday, in this first church constructed by the Methodists in this country. The orator for the eccusion will be Rev. B. E. Warren, of New York, pastor of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, who has the remarka-ble distinction of having preached his

first sermon in Barratt's Chapel when h stature and economic property appeared was but sixten years old. He is a native a little far fetched, he said, other arguments brought forward leave no death on the subject of national well-being.

Thus he quoted statistics to the Chamber quaint little church, the others having to maint little church, the others having to ontent themselves with a reverent inpection of the historic and beautiful
emetery and grounds. But few changes
we been made in the old building, the
nitique beach upon which Coke and Asairy, the two first Bishops, sat and emraced each other like children, being stil,
conspicuous piece of the furniture. The
nly really new furnishings are the fresolings and the organ. The appearance
of the latter was never dreamed of by the
hapel's founders, and would have been
onsidered a blasphemy on the sanctity
of the edifice.

At Barratt's Chanel, in November, 184.

of the edifice.

At Barratt's Chapel, in November, 1784, Francis Asbury was elected the first Methodist Bishop in America, and was consecrated by Bishop Thomas Joke, who had been ordained a hishop by John Wesley himself.

LOCUSTS DUE IN JERSEY.

Farmers Warned Against the Seventeen-Year Variety.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 20.-Prof. John B. Smith, State Entomologist, has sent a warning out to different parts of the State advising farmers to be on In speaking of the preparations for the their guard against the periodical clea-cent wedding of the daughter of Levi da, more commonly known as the seventeen year locust, which is due to appear hereabouts next summer. This brood is numerous and destructive and was recorded as being injurious in 1885, the date of its last appearance, in Middlesex, Monmouth, Mercer, Camden, Burlington, Passaic, Morris, Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset, and Sussex counties. The exact limits cannot be defined and fruit growers in these countles are cautioned to be on their guard. To avoid injury farmers are advised not

to set our young orchards either this fall or in the spring if they can avoid it. If they do set out orchards they should they do set out orchards they should leave as many shoots and branches as possible, on which the insects may lay eggs without harm to the tree itself. These branches may then be trimmed out early in July, when all danger is passed. Fruit trees or others, and shrubs, should not be trimmed too closely, and, where not absolutely required, should not be trimmed at all. No budding or grafting should be done either in the fall of 1991 or next spring, as growing buds and grafts are especially apt to be injured.

Where sparrows flock in great numbers the danger of injury is much reduced. Where sparrows flock in great numbers the danger of injury is much reduced. Those whose trees suffered last summer from the plague of caterpillars may breath a sigh of relief, for State Entomologist Smith assures them that there is no danger of another invasion hereabouts next summer. He has discovered that a small parasite has been killing off all the cocoons in which the caterpillars wrap themselves during the winter months. This parasite strongly resembles a fly, but has many features common to the small spider.

smail spider.

Before the caterpillar retires to its cocoon, the fly lays one egg on it. In the
course of time this egg hatches out the
grab of the fly, which feeds on the cater-

ailiar inside.

Prof. Smith has several bottles of these occus in his laboratory in which he has raised some of these parasites. Many of the coccons with which he has been experimenting are now empty and the parasite has bored its way out of the ball.

FLORIDA'S ORANGE CROP.

Some Predict That the Total Will Be 1,500,000 Boxes.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 20.-Flor-ida's orange yield this year will be about 1.000,000 boxes, according to the best estimates made now. The fruit is fine, and some say that the yield will be 1,500,000 What would the women's clubs of this Florida since 'the freeze' from the northcame the disastrons fighting in Samar, tariff which preceded it or the one now dinner given by an acquaintance. that he is satisfied in close proximity to the in force.

Appeals not long ago. The decision in age is increasing each year. What were trief was that if a wife save money from a few years ago small and insignificant the amount allowed her by her husband groves are rapidly becoming large and

man yesterday after a trip through the orange-section:

"In my badgment, the orange crop of Hillsborn, Mannatee and De Soto Counties alone will amount to 750,000 boxes. There is the good crop in Lee County, too, Many groves that had from 50 to 50 per cent of russets last year will not have more than 15 or 20 per cent this year. I saw magnificent fruit in the country around 3t. Petersburg, Wauchula and Arendia, All the fruit seems well matured, the color is good and the number of bright will be greater than 2 has been in years."

The first carload sent of this week was for Burlington, lowa. Two go to New York next week. A larger number of oranges will be soid on the trees this year than heretofore. The crop in the indian River region is also said to be good. good.

THE RYNDAM'S FIRST TRIP. Maiden Voyage of Largest of the

Holland-American Line.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-The Ryndam, the newest and biggest of the twin screw fleet of the Holland-American Line arrived today from Rotterdam and Bologne She made the run from the latter port in nine days and is expected, when she "finds herself," to cover the course in eight days. The Ryndam measures 12,527 tons gross, is 585 feet long, of 62 feet beam and 44 feet depth of hold. She has accommodations for 250 first cabin, 200 second cabin, and 1.500 steerage passen-

She is more elaborately decorated than any other ship of the line and has compartments in her steerage for families and also steerage amoking rooms. Her en-gines are 7,500 horse power and drive her at the rate of about skyteen knots. She has blige keels, a double bottom, running the length of the ship, and is divided by twelve bulkhends into thirteen, water-the terms of the second by F. H. Bonjer, who is a fleutenant in by F. H. Bonjer, who is a lieu the Dutch Royal Navy Reserve,

PERSONAL.

Dr. M. Kuhara and Dr. H. Muraoka, or Klote, Japan, professors in the University of Kloto, are in this country studying discational conditions here. They are to urnue like enquiries in Germany. Dr. Cabara is a graduate of Johns Hopkins Futersity and Dr. Muraoka of the Gai-creity of Berlin.

The Carnegie Museum, of Pittsburg, has eceived from Andrew Carnegie a silver model of Santa Maria, Columbus' flag-ship. Mr. Carnegle saw the model in Glasgow, where it was on exhibition. It cost \$3,000.

The Rev. Mr. Shelden, of Kansas, i. writing novels which he reads in manu-cript to his congregation.

Ex-Gov. B. R. Sherman, of Iowa ays for his State that it has a larger per entage of school teachers to scholars in the public schools than any other Commonwealth in the Union. There are round numbers 28,900 school teachers the State and 500,000 school children.

The oldest drummer in the United States is Col. E. Du Laurens, who travels for an lok house. He is seventy-nin years old, and for thirty-four years has been known to printers all over the country. The colonel carned his title in the French army, with which he fought in the Crimea.

The ranks of the oldest family of five brothers in Pennsylvania were broken jast Tuesday by the death of John F. Ingram. eighty-one years old, at Piliview, Chester County. The combined ages of the five brothers reached 400 years, ranging from acventy-six to eighty-four.

EXPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Large Increase in the Shipmen

of Brendstuffs. BALTIMORE, Oct. 20,-The progressive cord made at Southern ports in the exort of breadstuffs is indicated by an an slysis made last week by the "Manufa irers' Record" of the movement of suc coducts during the first nine months of the year, in comparison with that of the breadstuffs exported in the nine month vas \$213,293,684, an increase of \$38,962,936, o I per cent over the same period last year The exports at Southern ports increased from \$88,00.762 to \$85,817,001, or \$27,117,250. qual to nearly 70 per cent of the total crease at all ports.

The increases at the several Southern ourts were as follows: Haltimore, from \$31.049,516 to \$34.512,422, or \$10.462.916; New Orleans, from \$12.519,694 to \$22.618.210, or \$10,098,516; Calveston, from \$6,739,945 to \$10,497,028, or \$2,757,983; Newport News, from \$11,332,253 to \$13,736,362, or \$1,854,169; Mobile, from \$990,873 to \$1,488,988, or \$498,075 and Norfolk, from \$2,468,321 to \$2,914,081, o \$45,700. The largest increase at any port outside the South was at Boston, from \$16,688,267 to \$23,129,428, or \$6,441,161.

Special correspondence of the "Manufac-turers' Record," from Birmingham states that as soon as the board of directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company authorizes them, operations will begin upon a large steel mill, and its adjuncts, representing an investment of at least \$3,000, 600, in the Birmingham district. The out-fit will include adjuncts necessary to convert the mill's output into various forms

f commercial steel. Several branch railroads are being pro-

Several branch railroads are being projected for immediate construction, in order to open up extensive coal fields tributary to the Birmingham district, and coal mining operations will be developed on a still larger scale.

Combinations which are being formed, one with a capitalization of \$40,00,000 for the control of the Pocchontus coal territory, and the other, also on a very broad basis, for the control of large coal mining operations along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, give assurance that the coal mining interests of West Virginia will be developed on a greater scale than we have yet seen, though West Virginia has already reached a coal output of over \$1,000.00 tons a year.

we have yet seen, though West Virginia has already reached a coal output of over 21/204.0 tons a year.

In Kentucky plins are being matured for the revival of mining operations in the Paducah iron ore district, and a company with a capital stock of \$1,00.00 has been formed to develop this property, to build coke ovens, and to blow in their furnace in the near future.

Another significant move is the establishment at Thomasville, N. C., of a branch factory by a New England firm engaged in the manufacture of machinery for making chairs, cabluets, school furniture and general furniture. It is another case of a migration of an industry to a region where a market has been created by the rapid growth of factories, North Carolina now occupying an important place in the Southern furniture-making industry. With High Point leading in this respect, there are many wood-working plants in other towns of the State, and a contract has just been let for a farniture factory at Albemarie. At Columbus, Ga, two plants will be absorbed by a new company, which will operate a large factory for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and there is a probability that Toccoa, in the same State, may have a fruit and vegetable box factory.

A Duluth manufacturer will establish

State, may have a fruit and vegetable box factory.

A Duluth manufacturer will establish in timber lands of Louisiana mills for the manufacture of the finest grades of short leaf Norway pine, large tracts of timber land will be developed by the Clear Creek Lumber Company, of Alabama, while three lumbering concerns, with a capital stock of \$100,000 each, have recently been organized in southern Mississippi, and quite a number of others with capital rtocks ranging from \$5,000 to \$50,000.

PROTECTING THE SEAGULLS.

Measures Taken to Stop the Slaugh. ter on the New England Const.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 26.-This month the seagulis have come back to the coast of Maine for their winter sojourn, but in sailly reduced numbers. Twenty years ago great colonies of gulls lived all along the coast of Maine and Massachusetts. but the few colonies that now remain sur-vive only through special protection of the law. Once there were so many terms in the neighborhood of Eastport that the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay were white with them, like the lily ponds in summer, but they are few today. The great dehats. Indians and others along the eastern coast of Maine shot, salted, and cared bers to the agents of Boston and New cents apiece. This was before there was the birds' services as scavengers of the

Last winter James Russell Reed, President of the Massachusetta Fish and Gam-Protective Association, assisted by the various Andubon societies and other organizations of bird lovers, secured the passage by the Massachusetta Legislature of a bill prohibiting the killing of pigeons, guils, and terms at any season of the year, and a similar bill was passed by the Legislature of Maine, whose sea- receiving congratulations from, his coast is a favorite haunt of the birds. In crous friends, among them John M. Baldthe Massachusetts law a provision was win, of Council Bluffs; Tho

coest is a favorite haunt of the birds. In the Massachusetts law a provision was inserted allowing the shooting of Great American herring guils and the great blackheaded guils between November and May. This was done at the request of a member of the legislative committee that reported the bill, on the ground that his constituents on Cape Cod kill the guils for food. These laws, with the guils for food. These laws, with the factor bill passed by Congress prohibiting interstate commerce in protected birds, have already had the effect of staying the destruction of the birds, and in some sections even a slight increase in their numbers is reported.

A further important protective movement was begun by means of a fund cellected by Mr. Thayer, of the Ornithologists Union. Large tern and guil colonies along the coast were selected for apecial protection, and resilents of these places were aworn in as wardens, captains of iffeasiving stations proving active and interested workers. The best results were achieved in No Man's Land, in Malne, where the guil colony was perfectly protected, the birds returning and breeding in greater numbers than ever before. The suthorities in Washington instructed lighthous keepers to protect guil colonies on Government reservations, and in these ways the destruction of the birds has been arrested.

The Cabia John Arch Excelled.

The Cabin John Arch Excelled. (From the Baltimore Sun.)

275.5 feet span is being built over the deep valley of the Petrusse, in the Grand these labels of foreign hotels, and our Duchy of Luxembourg, to connect the time to go abroad within the last few city of that name with its railway sta-tion on the other side of the valley. This arch will be built in two separate

parallel arches, 19.68 feet apart in the parallel arches, 19.68 feet apart in the clear, with the intervening space spanned by slabs of concrete-steel material. The roadway will be 12.88 feet wide between parapets, and will be 14.4 feet above the water line in the Petrusse River. The foundations will be laid on faiseworks made of a very heavy wooden trussed arch. Other long arches are the Jaremeeze arch, of 23 feet and 59 feet rise, over the river Pruth, in eastern Austria; the Lavaur arch, of 201.7 feet, of France; and the Grosvenor arch of 200 feet span, near Chester, England. ear Chester, England.

The Sixth Article.

(From the New York Tribune.)
The sixth article of Mr. Gage's creed must receive general endarsement. In time of peace and presperity the public debt should certainly be decreased, and it is most desirable to have the public revenue in excess of expenditures in order to provide the necessary sinking fund. More Protection.

Republican protection in pandering t am. an odious menopoly struck a blow at the ster. American leather manufacturing industry, invession worst effects of which are yet to be realized.

THE COMMERCE OF CURA.

Comparative Statement of Exports

and Imports From 1900 to 1901. A statement co ement comparing the commerce of and of Cuba for the ten months nded April 10, 1901 and 1900, has been pre-

ended April 10, 190 and 1900, has been pre-pared in the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

The total value of merchandise im-ported during the ten months ended April 20, 1901, was \$51.412.221, as sgainst \$39.205,739, for the same period of 1200, and the total value of merchandise export-ed during the ten months, ended April, 1901, was \$59.205,717, as against \$25 on 127. od during the ien months, reach 1904.

1901. was \$89,987,117, as against \$85,904,21 for the same period of 1903 a decrease of 3.2 per cent in the value of imports, and an increase of \$1.2 per cent in the value of exports. Gold and silver were imported luring the ten months ended April, 1901. to the value of \$77,600 against, for the same period of 1960, 25,105,287; the metals were exported during the ten months ended April 30, 1981, to the value of \$992.836, nd for the same period of 1900, \$3,299.553.

The value of imports of merchandise from the several countries, respectively, luring the ten months ended April 30, 1901, was as follows: United States, \$23,-442,388, a decrease of 7 per cent; other North American countries, \$2,549,964, a decrease of 6 per cent; United Kingdom, \$7.705,510, decrease, 23 per cent; Germany, \$4,390,128, Increase, 22 per cent; Porte Rico, \$1,005,553, decrease, 30 per cent; other countries, \$115,745, decrease, 16 per

cent.

The value of exports of merchandise to the several countries respectively during the ten months ended April 20, 1991, was as follows: United States, \$34,415,877; increase, 29 per cept, Other North American countries, \$444,818; increase, 85 per cent. United Kingdom, \$4,964,466; increase, 28 per cent. Germany, \$6,320,457; increase, 21st per cent. France, \$1,102,406; increase so per ceat. Spain, \$25,25; decrease, 25 per cent. Other European countries, \$370,000; increase, 29 per cent. Africa, \$150,800; increase, 162 per cent. Central America, \$18,490; increase, 215 per cent. South America, \$7,15,292; increase, 45 per cent. Porto Rico, \$2,088; decrease, 26 per cent. Other countries, \$28,783; increase, 52 per cent.

America, \$715,32; increase, 45 per cent. Porto Rico, \$3,08; decrease, 26 per cent. Other countries, \$28,33; increase, 32 per cent.

The value of imports of merchandise and gold and silver carried in American vesses in April, 196; was \$2,05,741; in British vessels, \$20,238; in French, \$2,381; German, \$22,541; Italian, \$1,390; Norwegian, \$96,118; other foreign vessels, \$2,245,197, and in domestic vessels, \$23,137. The value of experts carried in American vessels was \$4,57,29; in British vessels, \$1,292,225; German, \$29,977; Norwegian, \$1,04,480; other foreign vessels, \$27,655; German, \$29,977; Norwegian, \$1,04,480; other foreign vessels, \$27,655, and in domestic vessels, \$23,856.

The value of brendstuffs imported during the ten months ended April 29, 190, was \$2,73,64, an increase of 5 per cent; provisions, meats and other foodstuffs, \$11,657,397; decrease 3 per cent; coffee, \$1,79,115, increase 3 per cent; coffee, \$1,79,115, increase 3 per cent; six and manufactures of, \$4,94,988; decrease 15 per cent; sikk and manufactures of, \$44,70, increase 8 per cent; wool and manufactures of, \$4,94,988; decrease 15 per cent; vegetable fibres and manufactures of, \$1,81,70, decrease 39 per cent; vegetable fibres and manufactures of, \$1,81,70, and steel and manufactures of, \$1,81,70, decrease 11,92,93, decrease 20 per cent; team and salling vessels, \$20,29, increase 14 per cent; animals, cattle and their products, \$1,164,50, decrease 20 per cent; chemicals, drugs and dyes, \$20,29, increase 14 per cent; animals, cattle and their products, \$1,164,50, decrease 20 per cent; chemicals, drugs and dyes, \$20,29, increase 14 per cent; panits o d varnishes, \$20,00, decrease 30 per cent; winds, and paraffin, \$2,154,52, increase 14 per cent; panits o d varnishes, \$2,90,50, increase 14 per cent; panits o d varnishes, \$2,90,50, increase 14 per cent; panits o d varnishes, \$2,90,50, increase 14 per cent; coal and coke, \$1,60,20, decrease 30 per cent; wool and manufactures of, \$2,50,50, increase 14 per cent; volumes and spirits, carthen, sto

The figures are exclusive of quarter-

SCHLEY AT THE WILLARD. Ex-Speaker Reed, J. M. Baldwin, and

Others Offer Congratulations. Conspicuous among the prominent man at the Willard Hotel last night was Rear Admiral Schley. attraction, and for quite half an hour was busily engaged shaking hands with, and

watering places and mountain resorts in America borrow from their neighbors who have visited Europe dress suit cases and Hitherto the longest stone arch in the trunks on which are plastered all sorts world has been the Cabin John arch of of labels from foreign hotels. Don't 20 feet span and 57.25 feet rise on the laugh at this statement of mine; it is Washington aqueduct, but its pre-emi-nence is about to be lest. A stone arch of great admiration for dress suit cases and American cousins who have not had the time to up abroad within the last few years borrow these suit cases and trunks from their more fortunate neighbors,"
"As a matter of fact," said a friend of the "Sun," who heard this conversation, "you may go to certair trunk places in New York City and buy these cases and trunks with the foreign botal labels all plastered on them."

It was even said that manufacturers of dress suit cases and trunks make the foreign labels a matter of incidental home production.

Overconscientious (From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

is to negotiate reciprocity treaties, still eclines, as he did last winter, to a his salary, on the ground that, since the Senate refused to confirm his treaties, he is not entitled to payment. If the terms of Mr. Kasson's engagement included a guarantee of Senatorial action, his pesition is well taken; if not, he presents a wholly unique example of an overconscientious pusite official.

The Impossible Addicks.

(From the New York Evening Post.) The Addicks ambassador to the White louse will not be able to make a favorable report to his employer. Mr. Roosewill not permit the Federal offices to be used in the promotion of an unserupulous millionaire's attempt to debauch a Com-monwealth.